

City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 14, 1944, by the S. E. Massengill Co., from Bristol, Tenn.-Va. The article was labeled in part: "10 cc. Size Injection Pituitary Posterior U. S. P. XII."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as posterior pituitary injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was contaminated with undissolved material.

On October 20, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

**1426. Adulteration of posterior pituitary. U. S. v. 44 Vials of Posterior Pituitary. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13246. Sample No. 15666-F.)**

On or about August 19, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas filed a libel against 44 vials of the above-named product at El Paso, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 6, 1944, from Los Angeles, Calif., by the Soltan Corporation. The article was labeled in part: "30 cc Vial Sterile Posterior Pituitary Obstetrical U. S. P. XI."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be posterior pituitary injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was contaminated with undissolved material.

On September 26, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1427. Adulteration and misbranding of compound tincture of benzoin. U. S. v. 196½ Dozen Bottles of Compound Tincture of Benzoin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13181. Sample Nos. 77236-F to 77238-F, incl.)**

On August 5, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 196½ 2-fluid ounce bottles of the above-named product at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 20 and 26 and June 5, 1944, by the Lorr Laboratories, from Paterson, N. J.

This article was colored with a mixture of coal-tar dyes consisting chiefly of D & C Brown No. 1 and F D & C Blue No. 1. Compound tincture of benzoin is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and does not contain coal-tar colors.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance containing coal-tar dyes had been substituted in whole or in part for compound tincture of benzoin. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the designation "Compound Tincture of Benzoin" was false and misleading as applied to a product containing coal-tar dyes.

On November 15, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1428. Adulteration of calcium gluconate. U. S. v. 51 Vials of Calcium Gluconate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12872. Sample Nos. 75518-F, 75519-F.)**

On July 5, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 51 vials, each containing 60 cc., of calcium gluconate at Cresson, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 18, 1943, and April 3, 1944, by the G. F. Harvey Co., from Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was a drug recognized in an official compendium, the United States Pharmacopoeia, but its purity and quality fell below the official standard since it was contaminated with undissolved material.

On August 8, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1429. Adulteration of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. U. S. v. 873 Vials of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12805. Sample No. 76296-F.)**

On June 26, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 873 vials of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> at Long Island City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 8, 1944, by Buffington's, Inc., from Worcester, Mass. The article was labeled in part: "Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> (Thiamin Chloride) \* \* \* Intramuscular or Intravenous."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported to possess, since it was contaminated with undissolved material and was therefore unsuitable for intravenous or intramuscular administration.

On July 26, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1430. Adulteration and misbranding of eye dressing sets. U. S. v. 20,000 Cartons of Eye Dressing Sets. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 12848. Sample No. 32942-F.)**

On July 5, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York filed a libel against 20,000 cartons of eye dressing sets at Binghamton, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 14, 1944, by the A. E. Halperin Co., Inc., from Boston, Mass.

Examination disclosed that in each of the cartons of the article there were three eye pads, each of which were individually packed and labeled, in part, "Sterilized Gauze Covered Cotton Eye Pad."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, since it was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Sterilized," was false and misleading.

On November 8, 1944, A. E. Halperin Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for reesterilization under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

**1431. Adulteration and misbranding of Gauztex. U. S. v. 23 Dozen Packages of Gauztex (and 2 other seizure actions against Gauztex). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 12910, 13900, 14786. Sample Nos. 59361-F, 80917-F, 90423-F.)**

Between July 11 and December 19, 1944, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the Eastern District of Tennessee, and the Western District of Missouri filed libels against the following quantities of Gauztex: 23 dozen packages at Milwaukee, Wis.; 64 dozen packages at Knoxville, Tenn.; and 58 dozen packages at North Kansas City, Mo. It was alleged that the article had been shipped from Chicago, Ill., by General Bandages, Inc., between the approximate dates of May 3 and October 4, 1944.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported to possess, since it was a bandage and was not sterile.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement, "Medicated with Mercuric Chloride Antiseptic Approx. 1/8000 By Weight," was false and misleading since the article contained between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{8}$  of that amount of mercuric chloride. The article in the Milwaukee lot was alleged to be misbranded further in that its container was so made and filled as to be misleading, since the carton was larger than was necessary to hold the amount of bandage contained therein.

Between August 10, 1944, and January 26, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered condemning the product and ordering its destruction.

**1432. Adulteration and misbranding of gauze. U. S. v. 56 Packages and 109 Packages of Gauze. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12719. Sample No. 78666-F.)**

On June 23, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana filed a libel against 56 packages,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 5 yards size, and 109 packages, 2 inches by 10 yards size, of gauze at Whiting, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 12, 1944, by Radecke & Co., Chicago, Ill. The article was labeled in part: "Radco Cohesive Gauze."

Examination of samples showed that the article was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms. The conditions under which such articles are used necessitate sterility. Consumers expect an item of this character to be sterile, and the United States Pharmacopoeia requires roller gauze bandage, adhesive absorbent gauze, and similar articles, to be sterile.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, since it was a bandage and was not sterile.